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LEY NEWS SERVICE

# The Daily Capital Journal

TODAY'S  
WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight  
and Wednesday  
fair and colder;  
westerly winds.



FORTY-FIRST YEAR— NO. 25

SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS AND NEWS  
STANDS—FIVE CENTS

## ITALIANS DRIVE ON WIDE FRONT BERLIN REPORTS

London Believes Attempt Be-  
gun to Press Invaders  
Back to Mountains

## BRITISH WEEKLY LOSSES ARE MUCH SMALLER

Death of Hubbard, Oregon,  
Man Reported In Canadian  
Casualty List Today

\*\*\*\*\*  
ITALIANS MAKE GAINS  
Rome, Jan. 29.—Capture of  
1500 prisoners, including 62 of-  
ficers, in a great drive on the  
Asiago basin front, was an-  
nounced by the war office to-  
day.  
"On the heights east of the  
Asiago basin we broke through  
the enemy's stubborn defense  
and took 1500 prisoners, includ-  
ing 62 officers," the statement  
said.  
"Our artillery and that of our  
allies cooperated effectively in  
dispersing reinforcements in  
the Nos and Campomale val-  
leys."  
\*\*\*\*\*

London, Jan. 29.—Italy has assumed  
the offensive against the Teutonic  
invaders in a powerful drive, first news  
of which came today in admission from  
Berlin that the German lines had  
been forced to relinquish some ground.  
The Berlin war office statement was  
as follows:  
"East of the Asiago, as far as the  
Brenta, the Italians strongly at-  
tacked. Around Monte Sisonel and to the  
west the attack broke down for the  
most part except at Monte di Valbella,  
where the enemy was able for a time  
to gain a foothold which was lost to  
them by our counter attack."  
"In the region of Coldebrossa, be-  
tween Frenzella ravine and the Brenta,  
the enemy's advancing attack was  
thrown back. Repeated attempts broke  
down under heavy losses. We took ten  
officers and 350 prisoners. At Castel  
Franco, Treviso and Mestre, we drop-  
ped twenty one tons of bombs with  
good effect Saturday night, big fires  
being observed."

Berlin's own admission would make  
the front of the Italian attack at least  
six miles. From this it is apparent that  
the drive is more than a mere localized  
attack. Observers here estimated it  
was an attempt to smash the Teutonic  
lines back against the snow covered  
mountains.  
The Italians have frequently made  
offensive assaults against the invad-  
ers, but this is apparently the first  
(Continued on page three)

## HERBERT HOOVER ASKS POWER TO ENFORCE FOOD CONSERVATION

Effort to Save Foodstuff In  
Order to Win War Fail  
Congress Is to Blame

Washington, Jan. 29.—Herbert Hoover  
warned congress that if he is  
not given the power to enforce food  
conservation in the country, congress  
alone will bear the grave responsibil-  
ities for failure of the food program.  
Voluntary conservation, Hoover said  
in a letter to Representative Sidney  
Anderson of the house agriculture com-  
mittee, is showing wonderful results.  
But, he adds, there is the minority of  
unpatriotic who discourage the faith-  
ful and who cannot be reached except  
by legislation.  
Hoover declared in his letter he wants  
the power to enforce the following:  
Wheatless and "less" days per week  
Forbidding use of foodstuffs in non-  
food products.  
Limitations on food served in pub-  
lic eating places.  
Control of distribution that all classes  
and localities may fare alike and  
that unnecessary consumption should be  
prevented.  
Control of use of foodstuffs with a  
view of limiting the less essential man-  
ufacturers.  
Control of commodities critically nec-  
essary for the production and preserva-  
tion of foodstuffs in order to prevent  
great losses or military sacrifices.  
While it is vitally necessary to regu-  
late the consumption of food in pub-  
lic eating places," Hoover wrote An-  
derson, "they consume on various es-  
timates from twelve to twenty percent  
of the total foodstuffs and even if they  
were reduced out of all reason they  
would not solve the problem. Some  
method must be devised which will cov-  
er a much wider area of consumption."  
It appeared to me that we should at-  
tack the non-essential uses of foodstuffs  
and that we should attack the points of  
unnecessary consumption of foodstuffs.  
By these means we can place the bur-  
den where it belongs—on the luxuries  
of the greedy, and not upon the poor.  
This implies some further measures of  
control in distribution and non-essen-  
tial use. If you will give me the whole  
problem study I believe you will find  
that somewhere in the nation we con-  
sume or destroy over thirty percent  
more food than we need for health and  
strength and that this margin, if it can  
be eliminated, will supply all allied de-  
mands. But we should not draw it from  
that class to which economy and moder-  
ation is a daily necessity.  
Take, for example, the case of  
sugar, the shortage in which will, we  
hope, not exceed ten per cent. We should  
be able to accomplish this by a reduc-  
tion in the manufacture of confection-  
ery and sweet drinks of say twenty per  
cent and these very manufacturers could  
substitute other things and maintain  
their volume of production.  
During the recent shortage we made  
a patriotic appeal to such manufactur-  
ers to reduce their consumption of  
sugar by 50 per cent and placed it at  
this figure because we did not wish to  
destroy the livelihood of 250,000 work-  
men and girls pending fuller supplies of  
sugar. I have specifically before me  
(Continued on page three)



UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE SPIKED HELMET.  
EXAMPLE NO. 1

## AMERICA WILL RESPECT POLITICAL INTEGRITY OF ALL NATIONS SAYS WILSON

\*\*\*\*\*  
FEATURES OF WILSON'S  
LETTER.  
The United States will not  
attack the political independence  
or territorial integrity of any na-  
tion.  
Thoughtful men in the west-  
ern hemisphere are beginning to  
see the real purpose of the Un-  
ited States.  
The president's object is the  
establishment of international  
justice and humane dealing and  
safeguarding of universal inter-  
ests.  
He seeks to unite opinion of  
the world in protesting against  
flagrant violations of right and  
international justice.  
He never entertained the  
slightest idea of any combina-  
tion of special benefit to the  
United States.  
The war has strengthened the  
bond between the democracies of  
the western hemisphere.  
The United States gives the  
most sacred pledges and expects  
similar pledges from other na-  
tions of the world who have its  
peace at heart and are willing to  
associate themselves for the  
maintenance of that peace.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
New York, Jan. 29.—"The United  
States will in no case be the aggressor  
against either the political independence  
or the territorial integrity of any other  
state or nation," declared President  
Wilson in a letter made public today  
with his consent.  
"At the same time," he continued,  
"she is proposing and insisting upon  
similar pledges from all the nations of  
the world who have its peace at heart  
and are willing to associate themselves  
for the maintenance of that peace."  
"The very strength of her appeal  
in this direction comes from the fact  
that she is willing to bind herself and  
give pledges of the utmost solemnity for  
her own faith and disinterestedness."  
The letter was addressed to Roy W.  
Howard, president of the United Press  
on the eve of his departure from South  
America. It was in reply to a letter  
in which Howard called attention to the  
widespread efforts still being made by  
German propagandists in South America  
to misinterpret the purpose of the  
president in urging other American re-  
publics to join in the fight "to make  
the world safe for democracy."  
It is the president's opinion that the  
German propagandists in South America  
has about exhausted his effective-  
ness and that slowly but surely a clear  
understanding of the true attitude and  
purposes of the United States is becom-  
ing general in the southern republics.  
The president's letter in full follows:  
The White House,  
Washington, Jan. 16, 1918.  
"My Dear Howard:  
"Thank you for your letter of the  
12th.  
"I do not know what reply to make  
to the first question your letter pro-  
pounds. Certainly I never had anything  
in mind in regard to co-operation among  
nations which would be particularly  
advantageous to the United States. My  
thought was only to unite the opinion  
of the world so far as I could in pro-  
testing against the flagrant violations  
of right and of international justice  
which had been committed. At no stage  
of this distressing war have I ever en-  
tertained the slightest idea of making  
any combination for the special benefit  
of the United States. My thought has  
been merely the establishment of in-  
ternational justice and humane dealing  
and the safeguarding of universal in-  
terests.  
"With regard to the question whether  
the war and the participation of the  
United States in it has served to  
strengthen the common bond between  
the democracies of the western hemis-  
phere, I will say I think it has. I think  
that thoughtful men in all the democ-  
racies of that hemisphere are beginning  
to see the real purpose and character  
of the United States. She is offering  
in every proposal that she makes to  
give the most sacred pledges on her  
own part that she will in no case be  
the aggressor against either the political  
independence or the territorial integ-  
rity of any other state or nation, at  
the same time that she is proposing  
and insisting upon similar pledges from  
all the nations of the world who have  
its peace at heart and are willing to  
associate themselves for the maintenance  
of that peace. The very strength of her  
appeal in this direction comes from the  
fact that she is willing to bind her-  
self and give pledges of the utmost  
solemnity for her own good faith and  
disinterestedness. If this is understood  
there could be no question of fear or  
suspicion.  
"I am very much interested to learn  
of your proposed return to Latin-Amer-  
ica and I wish you bon voyage with  
the greatest heartiness.  
"Cordially and sincerely yours,  
"WOODROW WILSON."

## American Troops Finest In World

New York, Jan. 29.—Captain  
Radcliff Dugmore of the British  
army characterized the Amer-  
ican forces in France "as the  
finest army in the world, ex-  
cepting none."  
Captain Dugmore just returned  
here from a three weeks inspec-  
tion of the American line.  
\*\*\*\*\*

## BABY BORN ON STREET

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The  
curbstone at Fillmore  
street and Golden Gate avenue  
was turned into an emergency  
hospital early yesterday when  
Mrs. Frank Buchbauer gave  
birth to an eight pound baby  
boy.  
Mrs. Buchbauer was going  
home with her husband who is  
employed on the night shift at  
the postoffice when the storm  
flowed over. A hurry call was  
turned into central emergency  
hospital and Irving Cherney, a  
steward, hurriedly took a cot  
from the ambulance and officiated  
over the birth ceremonies.  
The mother was then rushed  
to the hospital.  
\*\*\*\*\*

## Abe Martin



We've noticed that folks that pay  
as they go don't do much gain. Gabe  
Craw is some patriot. He says he's out  
down his drinkin' till th' war's over,  
an' if it begin t' look like it would be  
long drawn out he'll switch t' beer.

## TROTSKY AGAINST IMPERIAL PEACE TELLS CONGRESS

Leader of Bolsheviki Faction  
Sends Message to Pan-  
Soviet Representatives

## EPIDEMIC OF DISEASES SWEEPS OVER RUSSIA

German War Chiefs Worried  
at Spread of Russian Pro-  
paganda Among Troops

By Joseph Shapiro  
(United Press staff correspondent)  
Petrograd, Jan. 29.—"We will nev-  
er conclude an annexationist, imperi-  
alist peace," was the message to the  
Pan-soviet congress, delivered today  
by Foreign Minister Trotsky.  
The congress was also advised by an  
official statement from Smolny In-  
stitute that twenty regiments of Don  
Cossacks had joined a revolt against  
General Kaledines, hetman of the Cos-  
sacks.  
Epidemic of Diseases  
London, Jan. 29.—Russia is in the  
grip of an epidemic of diseases as the  
result of malnutrition, according to  
a dispatch to the Times today, based  
on disclosures in the Russian newspa-  
pers.  
All Russians have been warned of  
the necessity for careful sanitation.  
Spotted and gastric typhus fever and  
smallpox are prevalent. The present  
disorganization of the public health  
service and kindred institutions is in-  
creasing the danger.  
German Chiefs Worried  
Washington, Jan. 29.—German war  
chiefs, worried at the effect of Rus-  
sian propaganda on Teuton soldiers  
along the eastern front are transferring  
large numbers to other sectors.  
The army general staff, making this  
announcement today, declared the Ger-  
mans are violating their pledges to  
the Russians not to send eastern for-  
ces to the west during peace negotia-  
tions. The means used for the transfer  
camouflaging the Russians, is to have  
troops sent home on furlough, then  
transfer to recruiting stations and  
eventually service in the west.  
Bolsheviki May Succeed  
San Francisco, Jan. 29.—The Bol-  
sheviki government has a good chance to  
succeed in Russia, according to Ed-  
ward A. Ross, professor of sociology  
of the University of Wisconsin, who re-  
turned here today from an extended  
trip to the former land of the czar. He  
believes the Trotsky-Lenina govern-  
ment will remain in power for at least  
two years and that, at the end of that  
time, another uprising may come which  
will determine the future of Russia.  
"If the Bolsheviki fail," he said,  
"anything may happen. Even the far-  
mest return to power and if he does  
I believe he will rule even more tyrann-  
ically than in the past."  
Ross interviewed Leon Trotsky, Rus-  
sian foreign minister, and he does not  
believe this man or his chief, Nicolai  
Lenine is in any way a German agent.  
He regards them as genuine repre-  
sentatives of the moment for complete  
freedom for the people of Russia and  
that they have much more sane and  
much more practical ideas of govern-  
ment than they generally get credit  
for.  
He declares, however, that a large  
body of conspiracy does not sympathize  
at all with the Bolsheviki movement  
and may ultimately overthrow it.  
Did Not Send Advance Copy  
Amsterdam, Jan. 29.—Denial that  
Count Czerin, Austro-Hungarian for-  
eign minister sent a copy of his re-  
cent outline of peace terms to Presi-  
dent Wilson prior to speaking, was  
made by the Berlin Tageblatt today.  
Several Berlin newspapers had previ-  
ously carried such a report.  
The Tageblatt declared that Austro-  
Hungarian socialists urged Czerin to  
do this but he refused on the ground  
that the American president would  
learn of the offer from the newspa-  
pers.  
L. J. Simpson Is Boomed  
For the Governorship  
North Bend, Or., Jan. 29.—The Simp-  
son for governor league today appoint-  
ed a finance committee consisting of J.  
Alber Matson, W. U. Douglas, John  
Mullen, M. C. Maloney, Claude Nas-  
burg and A. E. Ashpenger and J. H.  
Greene, treasurer, to arrange for sub-  
scriptions to promote the interests of  
L. J. Simpson in the coming gubernatorial  
race.  
Henry Kern, president of the league,  
today declared that Mr. Simpson would  
be in the race for the office of gov-  
ernor despite the fact that Secretary  
Olcott has also announced his candi-  
dacy.  
For you the wind in Portland blows  
occasionally.

## BATTLE IN AIR ABOVE LONDON THRILLING SIGHT

Fourteen Men and Seventeen  
Women Victims of German  
Raiders Last Night

## BATTLE RAGED IN AIR FOR FIVE HOURS

One Enemy Machine Fell To  
Ground In Flames Burning  
Crew of Three Men

By Webb Miller  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
London, Jan. 29.—Fourteen men, sev-  
enteen women and sixteen children were  
killed in two air raids over London and  
the coast last night, according to Lord  
French's official report today.  
"Almost all of these were in Lon-  
don," the report stated.  
The material damage, the statement  
said, was not serious.  
Londoners witnessed a great machine  
gun battle between British and Ger-  
man airplanes.  
Flashes from the spotting guns were  
visible in the heavens and rat-at-tat  
fire was plainly audible. Occasionally  
the machines themselves could be seen  
against the moon.  
Meanwhile a violent and intermittent  
barriage fire circled the whole city.  
The fight in the sky seemed to con-  
tinue a long while. The raider appeared  
in trouble and it was noted he descend-  
ed considerably, but he flew away safe-  
ly with many machines in pursuit. Even-  
tually he reached the coast and was  
swallowed up in the night. Many of the  
German raiders arrived over the coast  
in the two raids, but few of the squad-  
rons penetrated as far as London.  
Fifteen machines participated in  
last night's raids," Lord French com-  
mented in chief of home defenses, re-  
ported today. "In the first attack four  
or five reached London and dropped  
bombs. In the later attack one reached  
London and dropped bombs. A number  
of the royal flying corps engaged the  
enemy. Two fought and fired on a raid-  
er at ten thousand feet above Essex,  
the enemy machine falling in flames. Its  
crew of three were burned."  
It was five hours before the "all  
clear" signal was sounded throughout  
the city.  
Parliamentary Secretary for War J. I.  
MacPherson announced in the house of  
commons late today that seventy British  
airmen had fought off the Ger-  
man's night raids.

## WILL PAVE ROAD SALEM TO AURORA WITH STATE'S PLANT

Twenty-One Miles Will Be  
Hard Surfaced, Work Com-  
mencing In Spring

State Highway Engineer Nunn this  
morning stated the commission would  
build the 21 miles of road from Salem  
to Aurora with its own plant and its  
own employees.  
The road is to be bituminous and 50,000 tons of  
crushed rock have already been pur-  
chased for it. Contractors are also be-  
ing sought for sand and asphalt. Work  
will be commenced in the spring with  
opening of spring and it will be rush-  
ed to completion as rapidly as possi-  
ble. Another fine plant for doing the  
work at Sheridan has been secured.  
This is for laying concrete pavement  
and work will be commenced on this  
section of the state highways in the  
near future. Advertisements for ce-  
ment and materials are now running  
and bids will be opened soon.  
In this connection Engineer Nunn  
said the charge made recently by some  
one in Oregon City that the commis-  
sion had spent \$36,000 for automobiles,  
is untrue, and is an example of how  
stories grow and become distorted. He  
says the commission has expended \$12,  
000 for 21 Ford machines, and pointed  
out that as men could not live on the  
roads the autos were a necessity in  
getting to and from work and doing  
the other needed things in connection  
with it. He says the story is perhaps  
grew from this and the fact that the  
commission had spent \$25,867 for a  
number of five ton trucks used in road  
work. Trucks had been hired at first,  
but those cost from \$2.75 to \$3 an  
hour, and this was both unsatisfactory  
and costly. As for the autos he said,  
"I wonder how some folks would han-  
dle a \$3,000,000 job scattered over a  
state as large as Oregon? They cer-  
tainly could not do it on foot, and the  
auto beats the horse, and the purchase  
of a number of them by the commis-  
sion was a necessary and businesslike  
act."

## AIRPLANES WILL FIGURE IN GREAT WAR ACTIVITIES ON A MUCH LARGER SCALE

By W. S. Forrest  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)  
With the French Armies, Jan. 29.—  
Airplanes capable of two and a half  
miles a minute, pitched battles between  
great numbers of machines on a side,  
systematic allied war raiding of Ger-  
many's great munition making center  
hitherto almost immune and generally  
double the air activity of the past year.  
These are some of the things French  
Under-Lieutenant (now major in the  
American army) Raoul Lufberry, of  
Wallington, Conn., sees for the coming  
twelve months in the air.  
He does not believe aircraft will fin-  
ish the war.  
"Heavy guns and trained men will  
put the finishing touch to it," he de-  
clared. "But aviation in all its branches  
will undoubtedly play its big role and  
certainly a larger role than ever before  
during the coming year. Personally, I  
don't look for any startling new inven-  
tions. We will have a steady and rapid  
improvement of existing material. The  
final outcome is, of course, difficult to  
forecast, though it is certain that the  
next few months will see much faster  
and more powerful aeroplanes on both  
sides. It would not surprise me if we  
were able to fly at least 150 miles an  
hour by spring. And I mean average  
flying at those speeds and not occasi-  
onal spurts."  
In predicting a speed of more than  
two miles per minute in the future,  
Lufberry revealed that the aviators' in-  
test equipment is a mask neutralizing  
the tremendous strain which high speed  
in the air places on the heart and  
lungs.  
"Few land battles in the future will  
be without important aerial co-opera-  
tion on both sides; the larger the bat-  
tle the more machines engaged above  
it," the flyer continued. "This means  
big clashes in the air—more machines.  
Generally as air effectiveness increase and  
they are increasing feverishly on both  
sides, the fighting over the lines will  
not only be far more intense, than last  
year, and between speedier and more  
powerful machines, but between increas-  
ingly greater numbers and larger groups.  
"Constant night bombardments with  
large fleets of allied machines on en-  
emy munition making centers are not  
only now possible but promise to have  
an important effect on the outcome of  
the war. Groups of heavily armed bomb-  
ing planes, each carrying more than a  
ton of high explosives, can raid the  
most important German munition towns  
and be practically immune from attack  
in the air. In the darkness they can  
steer by compass, launch their bombs  
and turn back homeward.  
"Smaller and faster aeroplanes are  
practically helpless in the darkness  
against big heavily armed raiders. The  
latter have a fixed object; that of  
dropping bombs as they pass over their  
targets. The former are on the 'hunt'  
and it is no secret they are at an ex-  
treme disadvantage with their arma-  
ment against the more numerous guns  
of the larger machines.  
"It is common knowledge that most  
(Continued on page two)